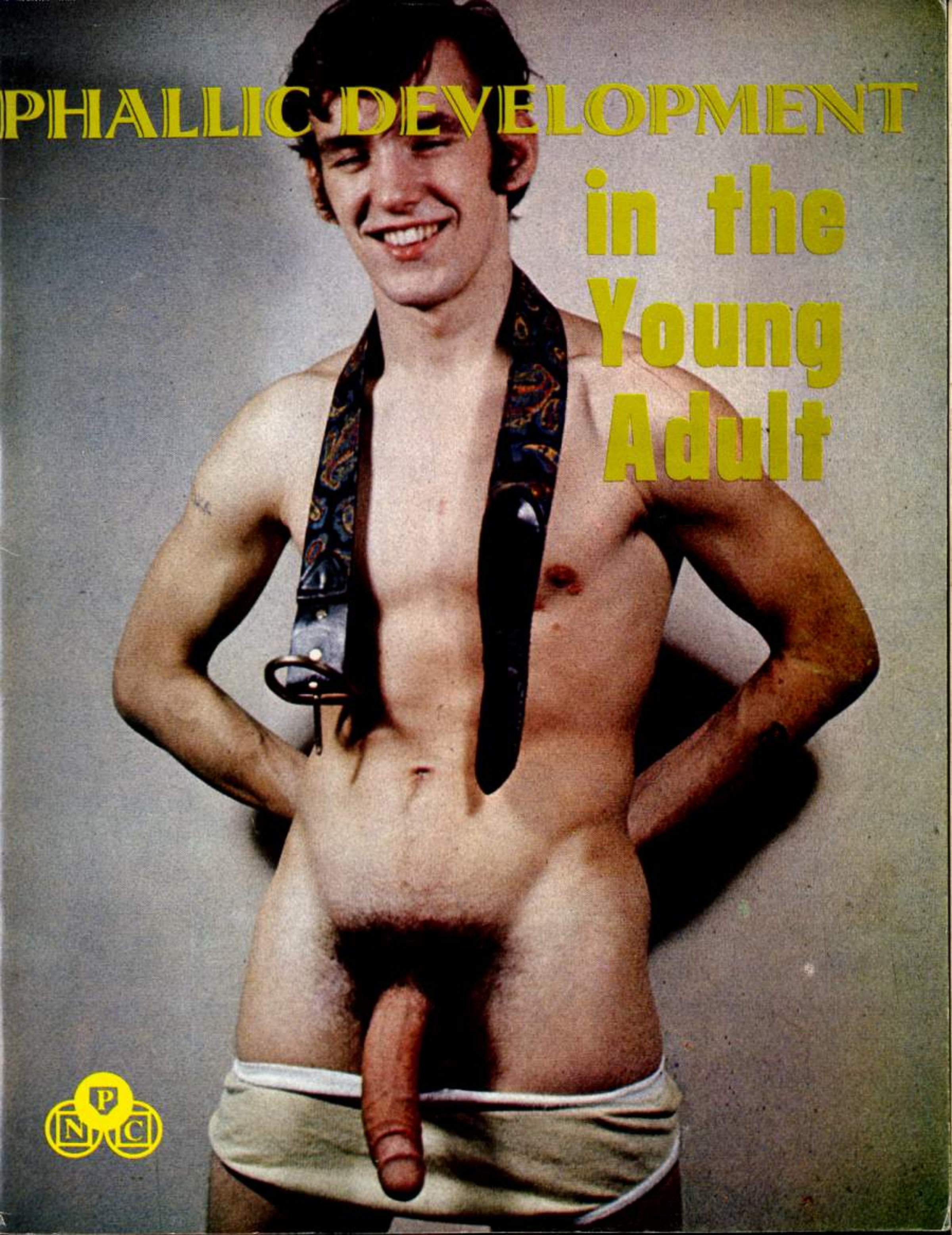
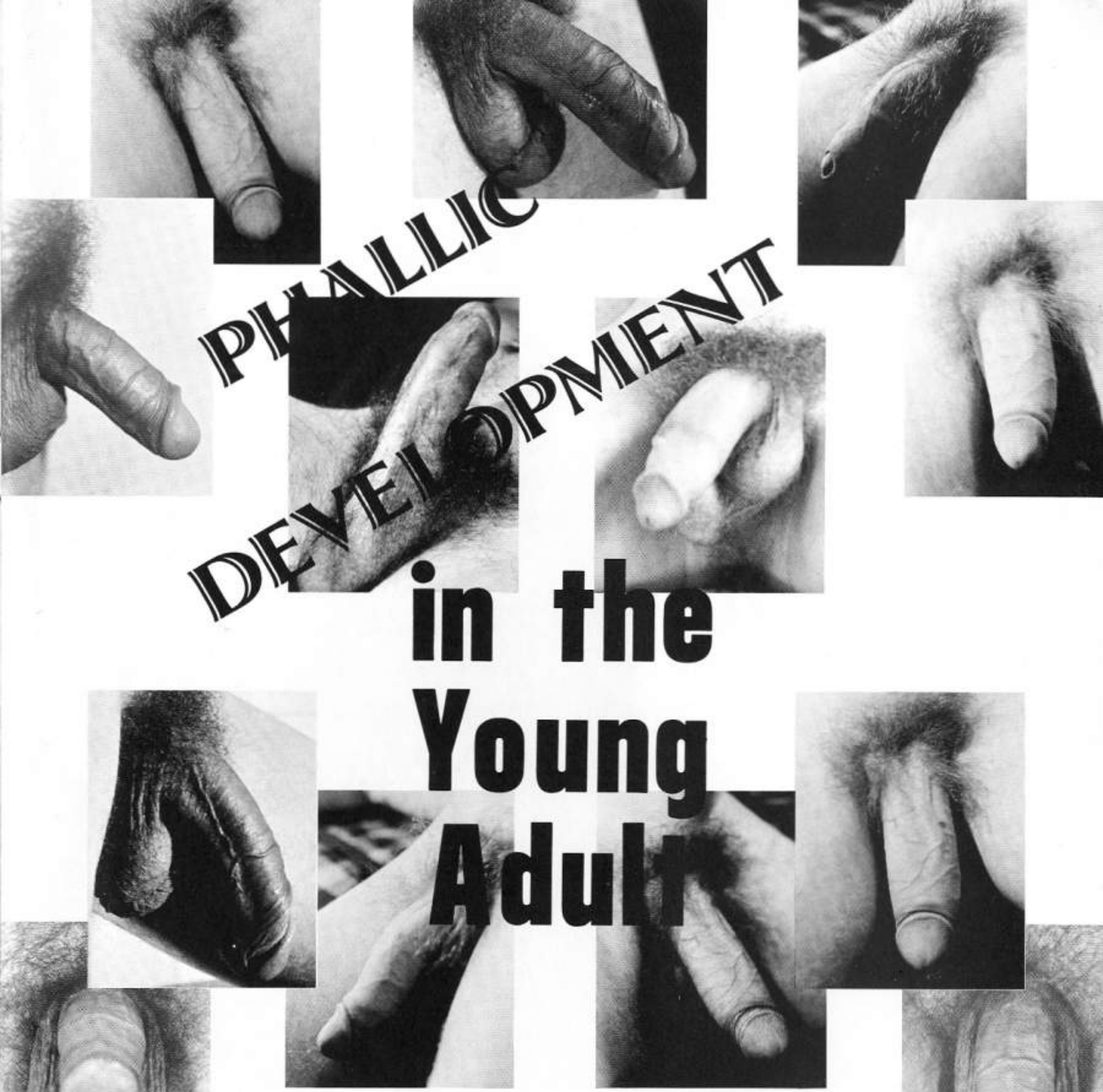
PHALLIC DEVELOPMENT in the Young Adult





PHALLIC DEVELOPMENT in the Young Adult

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The Male Organ In Youthful Maturity

Dr. Wardell B. Pomeroy, co-author of the famous "Kinsey Reports," has the premise that it is futile to argue about whether a growing boy should have a sex life. Every boy does, in some form or other.

This volume is dedicated to helping growing boys and their parents, males everywhere, find healthy attitudes about sex and the male sex organ which are based on the latest findings of scientists. We do not believe this aim can be accomplished without illustrating the subject at hand.

Almost all published books and magazines on the subject of the male sex organ and male sexuality ground that depiction of the male penis, especially the erect one, is "obscene," or "smut" or "pornography," etc. etc. etc. ad nauseum.

The model on the next page is sixteen . . . a very good age to be, considering the fact that this age is one in which a youth is in his prime, sexually speaking.

The male organ grows up until an individual is 20 or 21. Of course, growing rates do differ with individuals: some boys will have attained their greatest size in terms of their genitalia at 18; others over 20. Such is the variation of growth patterns in the human animal.

On the front inside cover of this book are depicted various sizes, shapes and moods of the male penis. Some of the organs are erect; others flaccid or partly tumescent. This volume is concerned not only with explaining the various scientific facts on the male penis but in pictorially adding and deepening sex education by showing what the data reveal.

The size range for penes is one of the amazing facts of life. Boys are naturally interested in the shapes and sizes of their equipment. In "Boys and Sex," by Wardell B. Pomeroy, the author dedicates his books to boys and says "parents should read it over their son's shoulders." Perhaps this admonition is too conservative and unrealistic; after all, teenage boys know about sex and organs long before they reach 18 or 21.

Dr. Pomeroy writes: "One trouble in talking ab .it the human body and the things we do with it sexually is the problem of vocabulary . . . it is a fact that the penis is the central point of the male anatomy, as far as sex is concerned. It isn't anything to be ashamed of. It is part of the body so graceful and beautiful that the greatest sculptors have taken pride in fashioning it in marble, and so have the finest artists of all ages in their paintings. The same thing can be said for the female body, including its sex organ, the vagina, with its small, penis-like clitoris.

"Penises come in all sizes, and there is no truth to the old tale that boys or men with large penises are any more sexually potent or powerful than those with small ones.

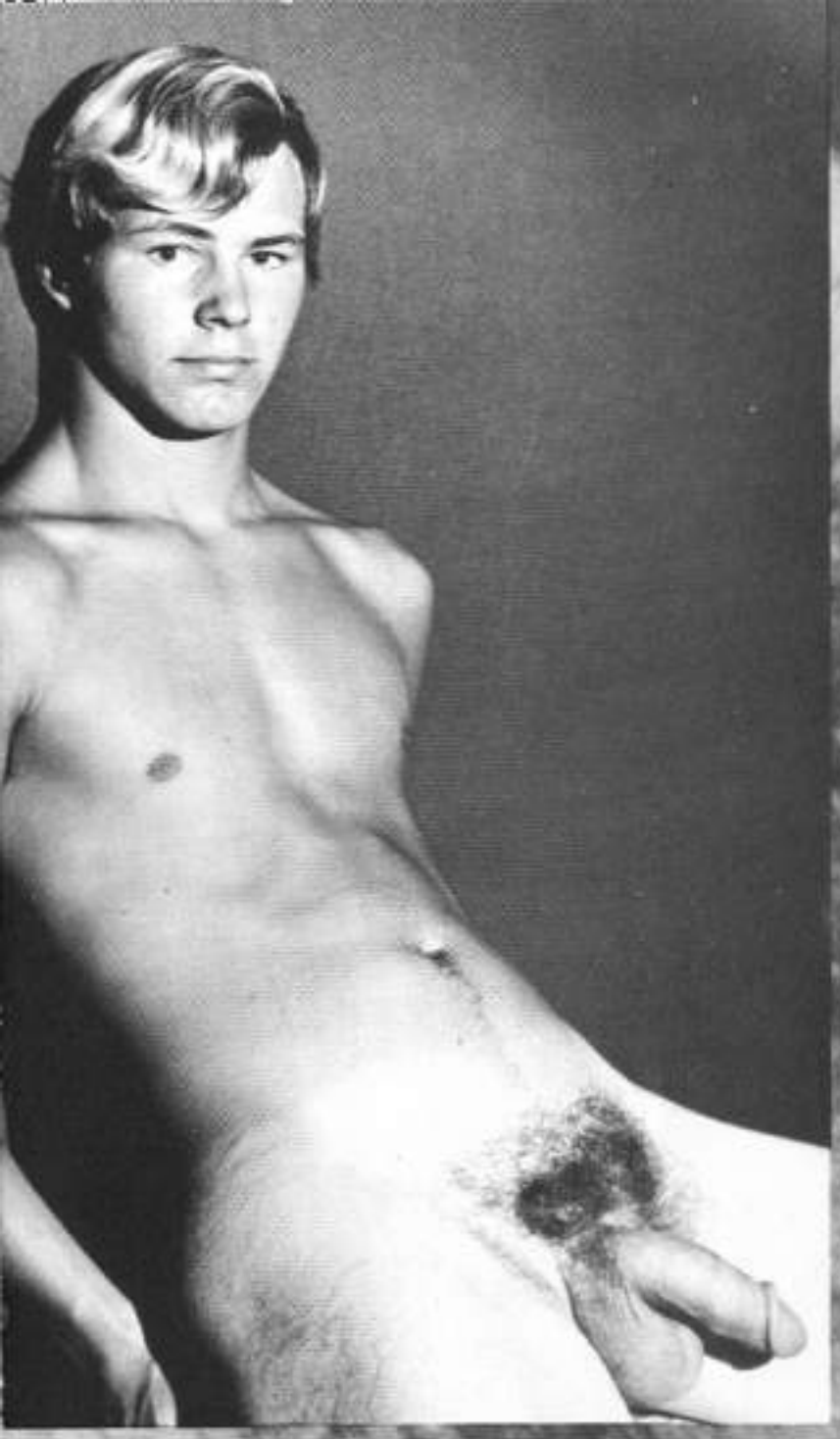
"When a boy has reached adolescence, his penis may already be of average size (six inches when it's hard), or even above average. If it is below average, it may grow later. Even if it doesn't, it will make no difference in the amount of sexual pleasure it can give, or in the male's ability to perform sexually.

"If the average size of the penis is six inches, this means that most boys have penises about that size, because 'average' means a point that is halfway along the range of penis sizes. Some may be smaller, some larger, but whether large or small, a penis becomes erect when stimulated, either for nonsexual reasons or for specifically sexual ones."

Pomeroy is one of the most respected scientists in America. His common-sense observations are most refreshing in this day when newspaper editors use the embarrassingly unsophisticated word "smut" in association with the representation in print and photographs of sexual experience and the facts of sex life.

Since we don't intend to editorialize against those stupid Establishmentarians who still think that sex literature is "smut" and should be banned and/or punished by law, we will go on with our pictorial-presentation of the male penis, adding to it the clearest observations from the most eminent sexologists and physicians to clarify the representations.

BEER
WINE



BIG MEN . . . BIG ORGANS?
LITTLE MEN . . . LITTLE ORGANS?

There is the myth that men with large bones (feet, hands, legs, etc.) tend to have correspondingly large sex organs. There is no scientific data to support this common fallacy.

We suggest this is true by presenting on the following four pages bodybuilders who do have large bones but their organs are not large. In fact, most of them are below average in size!

There is the probability that the smaller the organ, the more it will double in length when fully erect, according to research performed on hundreds of men by the team of Johnson and Masters, authors of the titanically informative "Human Sexual Response."

On pages 16-19 are to be seen examples of men with moderate-size bones and with larger sex organs than the larger-boned men on pages 12 through 15.

Body Types And Behavior

You've heard the terms "endomorph," "mesomorph," and "ectomorph" used many times if you've taken a course in biology or psychology or health.

Represented on pages 21 through 27 are the three types, so you can see what is meant by those terms. Rarely, if ever, has a publication presented these types with male subjects in the nude. Sheldon breaks this barrier to understanding by presenting the complete truth about endos, mesos and ectos. More . . . this volume correlates body types with information on the male sex organ. What, if any, is the relationship between body type and the size of the penis? This, too, is a question very little explored in science.

As can be noted on page 21 we have a typical example of the endomorphic body type. This type is said to be associated with the following traits:

ENDOMORPH—

Enjoys eating; talks and thinks lots about food; anxious for affection of others; slow physical and mental and emotional reactions; gossipy, curious; tolerant; complacent, self-satisfied; emotions are shown openly; clings to his childhood and relationships with family.

Here are the presumed traits of the next group.

MESOMORPH

Physically firm, rugged, athletic; loves physical adventure and excitement; is psychologically insensitive to others; ruthless; matures early and is old for his years; more assertive under influence of alcohol; relatively insensitive to pain; clings to youth.

ECTOMORPH

This is the physically thin, fragile type; vulnerable to many diseases; shrinks from social contacts, especially new ones; sleeps badly; introverted and subjective; dislikes alcohol; difficult to make ectomorph drunk; lacks poise and self-confidence; does not like a set routine; prefers to be alone when troubled; is unpredictable; seems younger than his years.

It is important to note that most people do not fall under any one category as far as these classifications go, but are a combination of types and behaviors associated with these three categories.

Like the concept "average," it is a statistically significant term but when applied to human beings, no one can be predicted on the basis of whether he is an endo, meso or ecto.

The authority for the personality scales we presented in connection with body types is based on the work of Dr. William H. Sheldon, who long ago organized a study of constitutional medicine under a $100,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Strangely, Dr. Sheldon asserts that the ideal character analysis would have to be conducted in an autopsy. This is because differences in the physical or "constitution" of people are much more than skin deep.

He includes factors such as these: bone structure, blood vessels, size and behavior of the different glands, nerve tissues and organs, and even the size and characteristics of individual cells.

Dr. Sheldon believes that the three body types can partially predict or explain tendencies toward certain mental illness: "The essential idea is that most mental disorders reflect a relative weakness in one of the primary components of temperment. Thus, for instance, Dr. Sheldon finds that people made up mostly of a combination of endomorphy and mesomorphy are susceptible to the manic-depressive psychoses, which are chiefly characterized by lack of inhibition, restraint, and self-control. Or in other words, manic-depressives seem to suffer from a lack of ectomorphy, the component which supplies some of these qualities in more or less "sane" people. If this theory of Sheldon's is true, psychiatrists will obviously find it easier to make diagnoses because they will be able to tell simply by examining a patient's physique what the trouble is most likely to be."

There is a kernel of truth in the notion propounded by Dr. Sheldon that body type affects personality and behavior. If you stop to think about it, why should this not be obvious even to the layman?

A young man who is a confirmed endomorph will likely eat too much, develop patterns of withdrawal from social contact into a dependency on good food and drink. People generally prefer others who are slim and what we call ectomorphs. Ectomorphs, it should not be surprising to know, generally would be the most successful socially and sexually because of their desirable appearance. This success leads to other pleasing personality patterns.

We all remember the bodybuilding ads in which the sad, skinny runt of a man gets sand kicked in his face by the mesomorphic bully, who wins the ectomorph's girl to boot! This example tends to contradict the point that we made previously: ectomorphs or the thin ones are more successful in life with others than endomorphs. However, that is the catch: the fellow who won over the runt's girlfriend was a mesomorph, a highly-developed muscleman. The endomorph is generally overweight, therefore not as attractive as the ectomorph. And let us not forget: being too skinny or too ectomorphic can be as bad as being too endomorphic. It appears that the mesomorphic personality is the medium-type build and therefore the less likely to suffer from the results of being extreme.

HOW WOULD YOU CHART YOUR OWN PERSONALITY?

The ENDOMORPHY
is physically soft-rounded"—and

1 is relaxed in posture and movement

2 loves physical comfort, devotes himself to the "nice things of life"

3 loves to eat; talks and thinks a great deal about good food

4 has slow physical and mental and emotional reactions

5 likes to have friends or lots of people around during meals

6 is happiest when simply digesting a good meal

7 loves ceremony, ritual, overt

8 hates to be alone

9 is indiscriminately amiable toward everybody and everything

10 is greedy for the affection and approval of others

11 is gossipy and curious: knows about people, their relationships—and where he fits in

12 has an even, harmonious disposition

13 is tolerant—wants to "live and let live"

14 is complacent and often rather smug and self-satisfied

15 is hard to excite or arouse in any way

16 goes to sleep easily, and sleeps deeply and long

17 shows his emotions openly and readily

18 becomes even more relaxed, amiable, and sympathetic under alcohol

19 always seeks out people when he is troubled

20 clings to childhood and family relationships

The MESOMORPH
is physically firm, rugged—and

1 is unhesitating and aggressive in posture and movement

2 loves physical adventure and excitement

3 is full of energy and relatively tireless

4 needs and enjoys regular, vigorous physical exercise

5 likes to dominate people and situations, and has a hunger for power

6 likes to take risks, and often is reckless

7 has a direct manner

8 is physically courageous, likes challenge and combat

9 likes competition and enjoys the struggle to get ahead in the business world

10 is psychologically callous, insensitive to the needs and desires of other people

11 has claustrophobia, hates physical restraint or "smallness" of any kind

12 gets things done, often in a ruthless manner

13 has a voice that carries well

14 is relatively insensitive to pain

15 does things vigorously, hence noisily

16 matures early, seems old for his years

17 is extroverted, objective, lacks self-awareness and self-doubt

18 becomes more assertive and aggressive under alcohol

19 seeks action when troubled; must "do something"

20 clings to youth, is interested in all things youthful

The ECTOMORPH
is physically thin, fragile—and

1 is tight and restrained in posture and movement

2 has too-fast physiological reactions: colds, insect bites and emotions have quick, violent effect on him

3 has too-fast social reactions, is easily embarrassed, "trips over himself"

4 loves privacy, often prefers it to social gatherings

5 is alert, attentive, often apprehensive

6 hides his feelings and generally keeps his emotions under tight restraint

7 moves his eyes and face self-consciously

8 shrinks from social contacts, especially new ones

9 lacks poise, confidence and self-possession

10 resists habits and any sort of routine

11 likes small, snug, closed-in places

12 is unpredictable

13 has a voice that does not carry well

14 is extremely sensitive to pain

15 sleeps badly, but hates to get up in the morning

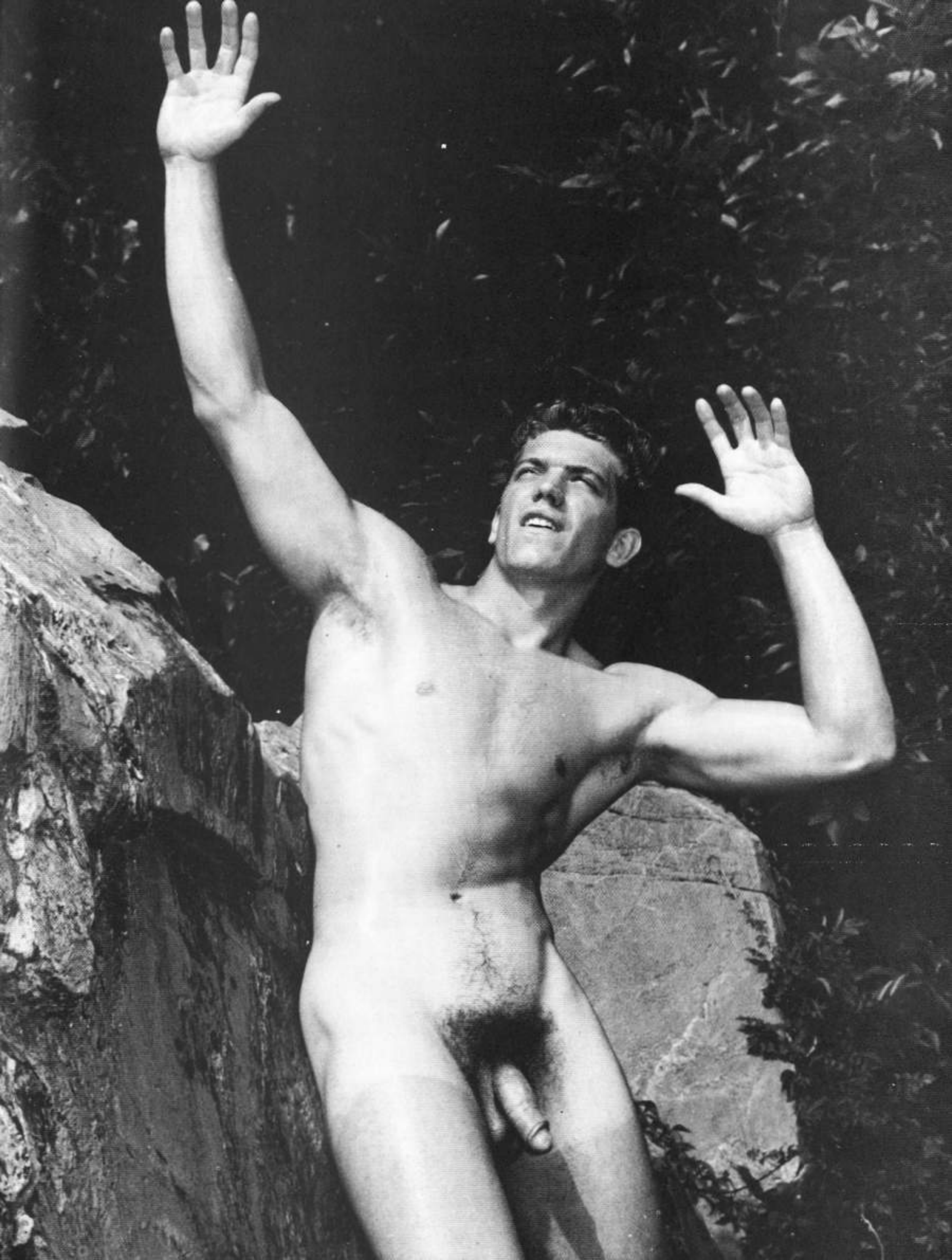
16 seems younger than his years

17 is introverted and subjective, "turned in on himself"

18 dislikes alcohol and fights its effects, is hard to make drunk

19 prefers to be alone when he is troubled

20 thinks happiness lies later on in life



A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE PENIS AND THE SCROTUM

On these two pages you see an average-size penis. Notice how the organ has practically doubled in length and become thicker in diameter as erection set in. The scrotum or "balls," also tensed and grew from a baggy, loose state to one of taut firmness.

Dr. Wardell B. Pomeroy, a former associate of Alfred Kinsey and co-author of "The Kinsey Reports," writes in his illuminating new book, "Boys and Sex," the following:

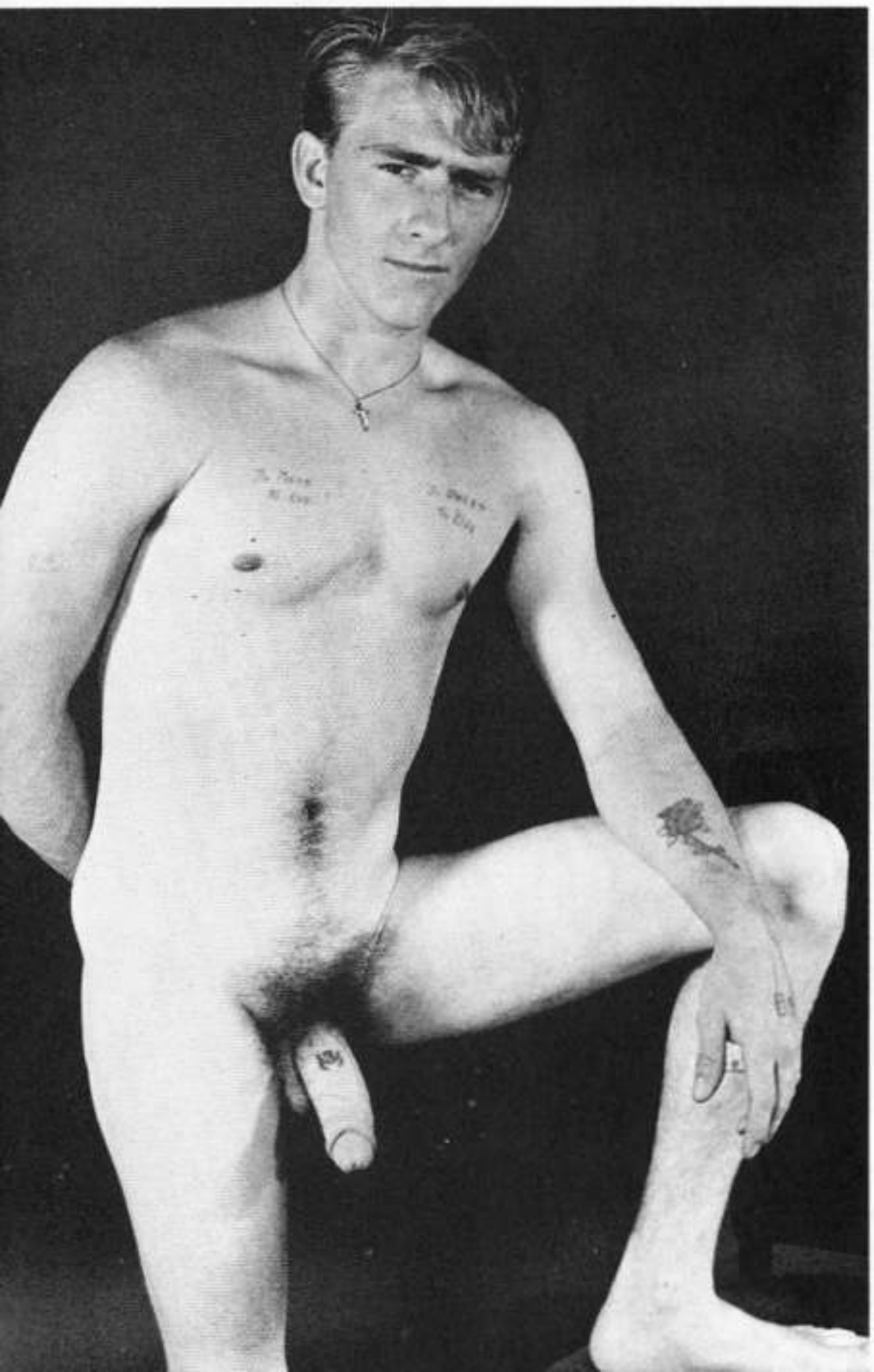
"What happens when the male is sexually stimulated? The first response is erection of the penis, which occurs because blood flows down into its tissues, congests them, and makes the organ rigid and hard. Erection has been observed at nearly all ages, from tiny infants to very old men.

"The penis, scrotum and anus (the place where excrement comes from) are all very sensitive to sexual stimulation, but erection can occur for other reasons. Males often find themselves waking up in the morning with an erection — whether from what they've been dreaming or from a full bladder is an unsettled point. It can also occur from lifting very heavy loads or by straining when moving the bowels. Irritation from tight clothing may also cause an erection.

It is well known as mythology but has been proven true by sexologists and the other investigators into sexual behaviour that right-handed men have higher testicles on the right side of their scrotum than left-handed men, who have higher "left" testicles. This is due to the greater activity on one or the other side of the body which "raises" the testicles and keeps in higher than the less used testicle.

GILDING THE LILY

The Lure of the TATOO



The male penis is a dramatic organ but when it is tatooed, it may be said to have "overcome" itself.

On these four pages are examples of boys who have had inscribed on their organs sentiments which may not be recorded among the great pieces of literature of the world, but may find some sense of posterity on our pages.

Below, the boy has written across his member an eloquent piece of fiction: 13½ inches indeed! It is fiction of this nature that has caused the book market to revert to the biography.

All kidding aside, tatooing has a long history. The boy who has the words "Love It" tatooed on his organ may not be the most subtle individual but he can at least be forgiven for not beating around the bush as is the wont of so many other models!

Actually, very little has been written about tatooing, according to George Burchett, a famous British tatooist, who wrote the fascinating "Memoirs Of A Tatooist," published in 1958 in London. He writes:

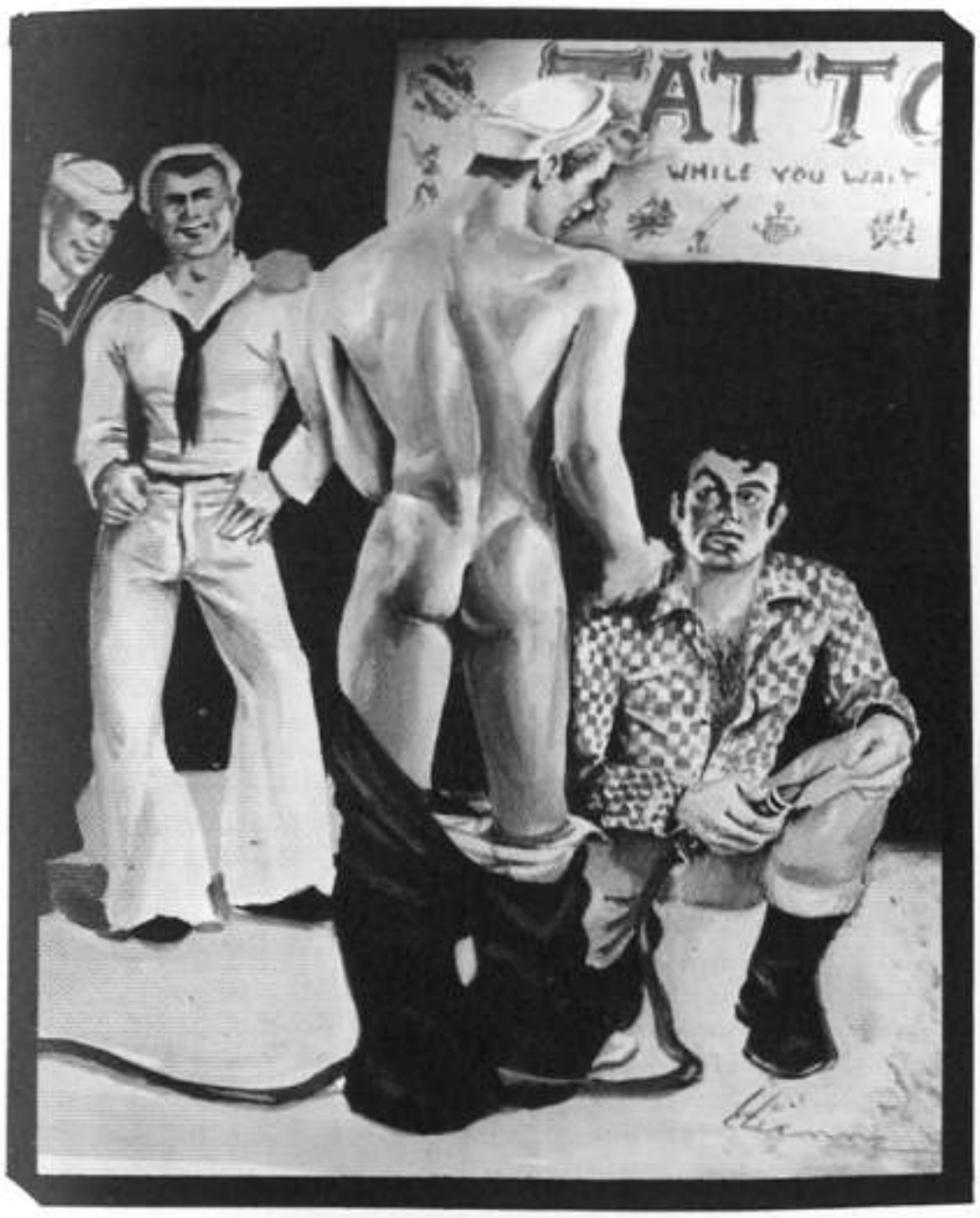
"Tatooing is as old as man. Professor Hambly says that an inquiry into its origin takes the investigator 'far beyond the narrow confines of 6000 years of recorded history. 'Only heaven knows exactly when the first man, or half-man, first added some natural ornament to his body, or a woman to hers. Not long after, I feel sure, the first primitive attempt was made at putting a permanent decoration, or magic sign, on the skin. If so, it would be a proud claim for tatooing that it was one of man's first conscious acts which distinguishes him from the rest of the animal kingdom.

"We do know, from archaeologists, that body-making was practiced for thousands of years in prehistoric times. Proof of this has been found in excavations dating back to the Stone Age, more than 12,000 years before Christ."

The famous author-tatooist goes on to explain the process of tatooing: "Tatooing by puncture, with a sharp tool or needle which introduces a dye under the top layer of the skin, was first practiced, as far as we know, in ancient Egypt. Clay dolls fashioned during that civilization are the earliest evidence of tatooing to be preserved.

"It was from Egypt that the tatooing art travelled across the world, to appear, disappear, and reappear throughout recorded history. By 2000 B.C. the art had spread across Southern Asia as far as that part of China which lies south of the Yangtze Kiang.

"The arriving of tatooing in America still provides a puzzle to science. It has been established that the early inhabitants of Mexico and Peru knew the art, which was later highly developed during the civilizations of the Mayas, Incas and Atzecs and played an important role in their religious rituals.



TATOOING – THE SIGN OF THE SAILOR'S MASCULINITY

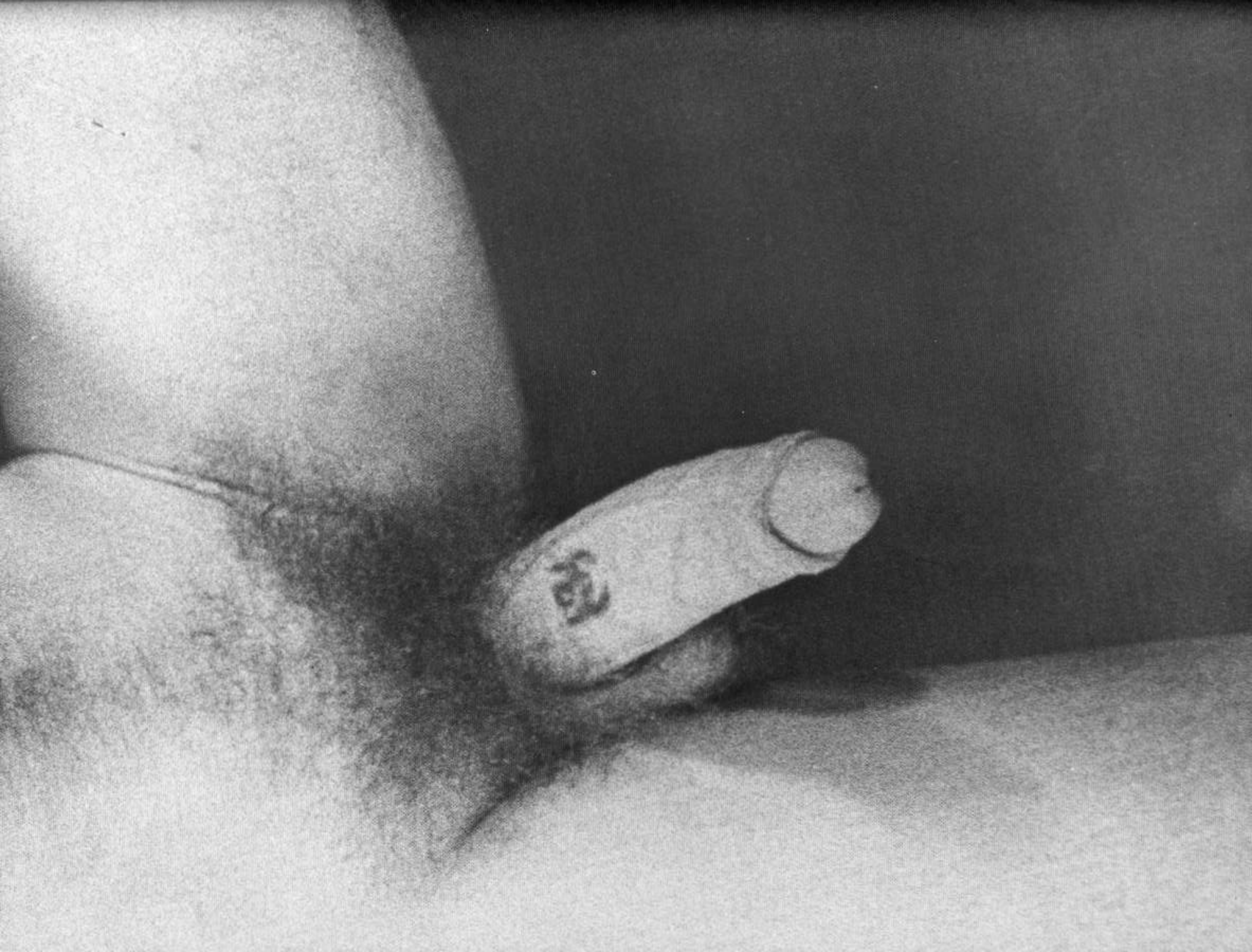
"Some scientists maintain that tatooing was brought to America by the Polynesians during their migration across 2000 miles of ocean. Other anthropologists say that the Siberian Chukchee, who had learned tatooing from the Ainu, disseminated the art throughout Northern America after crossing from Asia into Alaska, and that tatooing then spread across the length and breadth of the new world."

On pages 32 and 33 we present enlargements of those organs which are so provocatively adorned with self-adulation. We must remember what Oscar Wilde said about morality: "We are not brought into the world to air our moral prejudices."

So, we will not condemn any words that these males have inscribed on their genitalia: we can only say that their "text" leaves very little of literary merit for generations to discuss long after they have perished from the earth.

Men tatoo themselves, it has been often said, in order to feel more "male" than they do. A lack of security in being male causes many sailors and servicemen, cons, adolescents and others to have tatoos on every part of their bodies.

Particularly conspicuous are those men who have the presumed names of their girlfriends placed on their arms or chests or whatever. The "whatever" is a place that has special representation in this section of this volume.



LOVE IT

"The phallic fallacy that the uncircumcized male can establish ejaculatory control more effectively than his circumcized counterpart was accepted almost universally as biologic fact by both circumcized and uncircumcized male study subjects.

"This concept was founded upon the widespread misconception that the circumcized penile glans is more sensitive to the exteroceptive stimuli of coition or masturbation than is the glans protected by a residual foreskin. Therefore, the circumcized male has been presumed to have more difficulty with ejaculatory control and (as many study subjects believed) a greater tendency toward impotence.

"A limited number of the male study-subjects population was exposed to a brief clinical experiment designed to disprove the false premise of excessive sensitivity of the circumcized glans. The 35 uncircumcized males were matched at random with circumcized study subjects of similar ages. Routine neurological testing for both exteroceptive and light tactile discrimination were conducted on the ventral and dorsal surfaces of the penile body, with particular attention directed toward the glans. No clinically significant difference could be established between the circumcized and the uncircumcized glans during these examinations."

THE UNCIRCUMCIZED PENIS AND ITS ERECTION EXPERIENCE

Much nonsense has been written about the superiority of the circumcized penis over the "hooded" or uncircumcized organ. Masters and Johnson, Kinsey, Pomeroy and many other scientists have investigated these myths and have come up with valuable ammunition to destroy them.

Unfortunately, Master and Johnson notes the lack of published, photographic evidence to substantiate their claims. With this gap in the sexological literature, we present these photographs of a typical uncircumcized penis and its "behaviour" upon becoming erect.

The central myths or falsehoods circulating about the uncircumcized penis are the following:

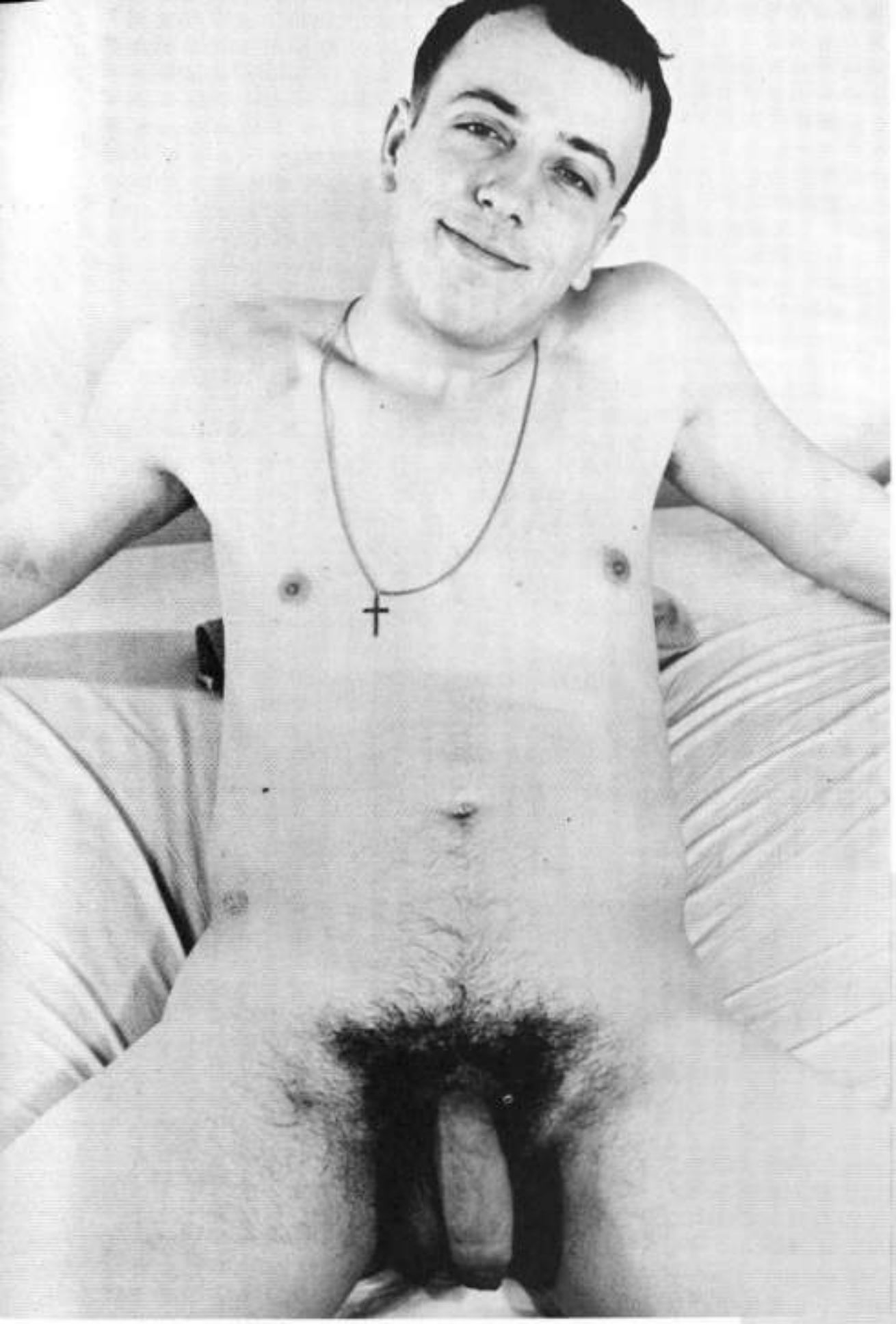
1. Circumcision is more healthy than uncircumcision.
2. Circumcized organs are more sensitive or less sensitive during the sex act than uncircumcized organs.
3. Circumcized organs are esthetically more pleasing than uncircumcized ones.

These are the three central myths which can be disproved and indeed have been disproved by the scientists quoted.

Dealing with Myth 1: if an uncircumcized organ is washed thoroughly, there is no reason why it should not be any less clean hygienically than a circumcized one. Scrubbing must be thorough, however. The foreskin should be drawn back completely over the glans, using warm water and a good soap.

Myth 2: No evidence was found by the scientists that there was either greater or less sensitivity for a circumcized or uncircumcized penis.

Here is what Masters and Johnson, in their monumental "Human Sexual Response," say on the subject.



As for the esthetically superior nature of the circumcized organ over the uncircumcized one, this is a question that cannot be settled authoritatively, since it is an artistic question. What might be "beautiful" as an organ to one person may not be to another. If a person dislikes the sight of a covered glands, he will think that on esthetic grounds, the circumcized organ is more beautiful. You can easily see the point.

There are cases where the foreskin is so tight that it cannot be made to slip over the glands. Cases have been uncovered where the individual had never seen his own glans until he was 21, when circumcized.

This individual complained of the inflammation of his organ's tip, and his passing of urine was painful. There was also the unpleasant passing of a sticky substance which smelled fishy and highly ammonia-like.

The urologist immediately ordered a circumcision operation to clear up this case. Happily, the individual now no longer suffers from the condition of inflammation and also importantly, he no longer is self-conscious about taking showers in public. Incidentally, this information concerning the individual constitutes no invasion of privacy or embarrassment, because the author of this article and volume is he.

THE MEANING OF SEX IN A MALE'S LIFE

The sex urge, according to Dr. Wardell B. Pomeroy, an associate of the late Alfred Kinsey, and author of "Boys And Sex," is very powerful. He says: " . . . and when a boy is excited he is likely to have sexual thoughts about all manner of things which ordinarily he wouldn't think of at all.

"Many boys learn how to work themselves up nearly to the point of orgasm, then slow down and hold back for a while, then continue until they nearly come once more, and so on until the orgasm is delayed indefinitely. Some learn to wait for a half hour or more, a much longer time than would usually be required in actual intercourse."

The boy who lies on the bed next to this article is about to become stimulated into an erection. You see him anticipating his experience with something less than euphoria. This attitude could be due to the fact that he is a professional model and has posed many times for physique photographers. He is used to much sex experience, however he is not jaded.

As stimulation ensued, (pages 40 through 48) we see a full erection unfurling much as we see the fast-film blooming of a flower opening up or a fruit (no malice intended!).

Notice that the scrotum becomes tighter; the testicles swell as the blood reaches down and congests the seminal vessels.

Pomeroy not only describes, as do his other scientific colleagues, erection, but the meaning of a boy's sex life, erections being only the physical side of it.

"The important thing to remember, therefore, is that it isn't what you do sexually that matters, as long as you're not hurting someone else; it's how you feel about what you're doing . . . this fact alone can make the difference between leading a whole life or only part of one.

As a boy grows up, he finds that society on the one hand is very restrictive about what it will allow him to do sexually, but on the other hand, he is constantly stimulated by jokes, advertisements, what girls wear, motion pictures, magazines and the behaviour of some girls. In brief, he will find himself in a society which seems to be preoccupied with sex, yet imposes strict prohibitions. It may often seem to him like that old rhyme, familiar to his grandfather:

"Mother, may I go out to swim? Yes, my darling daughter. Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, But don't go near the water."

Dr. Pomeroy, who is certainly a constructive, affirmative mind, concludes his book by saying to the above dilemma: "I hope this book will teach boys how to swim without drowning in society's angry sea."

Masters and Johnson shares Dr. Pomeroy's liberal, humanitarian persuasion in matters of sexual enlightenment. The publisher and the editors all firmly believe that this volume will contribute meaningfully to destroy some of the ignorance, fear and prudery that surrounds the subject of the human male sex organ and sexuality.

The photographs in this volume demonstrate the findings of the Kinseys, the Pomeroys, the Masters and Johnsons, and many others who gave us a wealth of data and observations, but did not, would not, or could not illustrate their subject matter with photographs of live human beings.